

KROONLAND HERE WITH 88 SAVED FROM VOLTURNO

Capt. Inch, Real Hero of Tragic Battle with Fire, and His Dog Jack Come in on Crippled Rescue Ship.

RED STAR LINER CHEERED

Women and Children, Survivors of Sea Disaster, Flock to Rails and Greet New Country with Smiles of Happiness as They Recall Escape.

COWARDICE OF CREW DENIED

"They Stood by Me to a Man and I Drew No Pistol," Says Skipper of Lost Vessel—Has No Criticism of the Carmania and Asserts Boats Were Good.

The Red Star liner Kroonland, with eighty-eight survivors of the Volturmo, including Captain Inch and his dog Jack, hopped into port last night on one leg. She broke her crankshaft shortly after effecting the rescue, and found ocean travelling slow business. Thousands cheered the belated rescue ship in English, Yiddish, German and Polish. Jack, who was born in this country, but barks in three languages, added a polyglot bow-wow to the general festivities. It was a festive occasion. There was no horror on the face of the men and women who had escaped waves and fire. The sight of solid ground brought only smiles. Even the grim humor of some of their countrymen on the pier, who called out in their various tongues, "Jump, jump!" as the men had shouted from the small boats in the sea on Thursday night, moved them to no memories. Their thoughts were all for the new land which seemed to offer such a warm welcome.

Dog Hero's Fame Gone.

Of the eighty-eight survivors of the Volturmo fourteen were members of the crew. Twenty children, twenty-five women and twenty-nine men made up the rescued passengers.

Captain Francis Inch of the burned liner denied that there had been any panic among his crew. He drew no pistol, he said; nor did he even carry one. "The crew stood by me to a man," was his statement.

The captain had no criticism to offer of the Carmania. He also denied the stories that many of the Volturmo's boats were in bad condition and that their tackle was faulty. He did not know how the fire started.

One hero lost his reputation as a result of the captain's story. Jack, his pet Manchester terrier, had been unduly praised. The dog left the burning steamer in the last boat, it was true, but he did not stick by the ship of his own free will.

At the very beginning of the fire Inch locked the dog in a closet, and there he stayed until the captain took him out, wrapped in a blanket. "Look out for my baby!" was the captain's cry as he tossed the dog to the waiting lifeboat below. Three sailors rose in the boat to make sure of catching the "child." Jack, as well as the captain, was burned a little, but the burns indicated a divergence in courage between master and dog. Captain Inch's burns were on his face. Jack's tail was burned.

For two days after leaving his ship the master of the Volturmo was blinded, owing to the effect of the smoke and fire on his eyes. His sight is almost normal again now, and the ship's surgeon said he would carry no

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EPISCOPAL BISHOPS KILL "BISHOP-AT-LARGE" PLAN

Vote Against Proposition of House of Deputies for Electing Presiding Officer.

The bishops of the Episcopal Church yesterday refused to permit the election of the presiding bishop of the church. The measure which the house of deputies had passed by a large vote, amending the constitution to provide for the presiding bishop's election instead of his automatic selection through seniority they rejected.

This is the second "progressive" measure of importance to be defeated by the bishops at the present general convention. Early in the week they defeated the proposition to open their sessions to the public, and as a result of the secrecy of their proceedings yesterday only the barest outline of the arguments used against the measure to elect a presiding bishop became known.

Their principal objection, it was understood, centered in that provision of the proposed amendment calling for the ratification of the choice of a presiding bishop by the house of deputies.

Next in importance was their opposition to the idea of a "bishop-at-large," for it was admitted even by the friends of the measure that the presiding bishop if elected could no longer act for his diocese and that a coadjutor would have to be elected there to do his work.

HOPE FOR JEWELL IS GONE

Friends Sure Missing Aviator Has Perished in Sea.

The disappearance of Albert J. Jewell, the aviator, remains a mystery. Four days have elapsed since he started to fly from Hempstead, Long Island, across New York Bay to take part in the aerial race around Manhattan island. The marshes and inlets of Jamaica Bay are being searched by men in automobiles and power boats employed by the Moisant Aviation Company. Its officials alone will not admit that they have lost hope.

Lost in the ocean is the opinion of almost every aviator and expert, who point out that if Jewell had fallen into a bog or swamp on land from which he could not extricate himself it is almost certain that he would have perished in four days. The faint theory that the aviator might have been picked up at sea by a small craft that stood on its way, carrying Jewell with it, would be a more romantic rescue than romance has ever told.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTE BREAKS CHURCH WINDOWS

Minnie Vail Destroys Beautiful Stained Glass in Paris from "Private Motives."

Paris, Oct. 16.—Two bricks were recently thrown through a beautiful stained glass window of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and stones also were thrown through a dining room window of the rectory of the Rev. Dr. Watson, adjoining the church. Miss Minnie Vail, forty-five years old, formerly residing in New York, but for a long time a resident of Paris, was arrested, and admitted to-day before the examining magistrate that she had broken the windows. She said she was a suffragette, but added that she had private motives for her conduct, which she refused to disclose.

Miss Vail declined to accept passage to America, and an examination of her mental state has been ordered. Meanwhile she is held in custody. Miss Vail was employed in charitable work under the supervision of the relief committee of the church for several years. She is now seemingly without means of support, although the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, who died in 1912, bequeathed her \$5,000.

POISON IVY IN POLITICS

Montclair Candidate Declares War on "Noxious Weed."

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
Montclair, N. J., Oct. 16.—David Paine, Democratic candidate for the Town Council, in his platform, announced to-day, takes a stand against poison ivy. The candidate declares he is in favor of the removal of "all such noxious weeds from the highways and byways of Montclair," as they constitute a menace to children and grown-ups alike.

Mr. Paine also says he favors the adoption of ordinances compelling the owners of vacant lots in the settled parts of the town to keep them in neat and orderly condition by removing "rubbish, weeds and brambles therefrom."

MRS. THOMPSON PUZZLES

J. J. Van Alen's Daughter Furnishes Customs Problem.

Boston, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Griswold Thompson, formerly Miss May Van Alen, of New York and Newport, furnished a problem of nationality to the customs officials on her arrival from Liverpool to-day.
On the ground that her husband lived in New York the officers disputed Mrs. Thompson's claim that she had been a foreigner since her marriage in London to Mr. Thompson, and required her to declare her twenty-five trunks as an American, which she did under protest. She was allowed to take articles that she would actually need and then her trunks were sealed, to be sent to New York in bond pending the settlement of her status.
A large quantity of gems found in a belt on Mrs. Thompson's maid was also taken by the customs officials, to be held until the case is settled. Mrs. Thompson said the jewels were bought before she went abroad.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. Adv.

FEAR DANGER TO MONROE DOCTRINE

Close Observers of the Administration's Mexican Course Alarmed Over Its Effect in Future.

OPENS A DOOR TO EUROPE

Invitations to Other Governments to Take Part in Settling the Trouble with Mexico Regarded as Most Dangerous Precedent.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 16.—The course the administration is following in enlisting European co-operation and assistance in dealing with the situation in Mexico arouses apprehension among observers in Washington, who see tangible evidence that the Monroe Doctrine is being impaired and its intent and spirit violated.

The Tribune correspondent is able to set forth certain facts which have never been officially published, and which officials seem unwilling frankly to discuss, which show that the Mexican situation is evolving from a family affair of the Western hemisphere into a problem which might easily become thoroughly international, and in which Europe would have a decided voice. There has been no evidence, however, that thus far any European nation has actually interfered, although the latest news is that European nations are sending warships to Mexican waters, which is regarded by many as indicating that they intend to take a more prominent part than they have heretofore.

The importance of the course of the administration during the last few months is looked upon as far greater in its general aspect than in its bearing on the Mexican situation, which is, when the life or death of the Monroe Doctrine is considered, almost a transient affair.

Asked Support of Europe.

When the administration determined to send John Lind on his quasi-diplomatic mission to Mexico City it also decided to enlist the support of Europe. Accordingly, diplomatic notes were sent to certain European and Latin-American powers through the American diplomatic representatives abroad. Our ambassadors and ministers were instructed to suggest to the governments to which they were accredited that those governments, through their agents in Mexico City, make representations to General Huerta urging or suggesting that he give Mr. Lind a "sympathetic hearing."

Several governments complied with this request. At least one great European power—Austria-Hungary, it is stated—refused, on the ground that she had already granted recognition to the Huerta government, and could not, therefore, ask Huerta, even implicitly, to accept Lind's proposals. What the Latin-American nations did is not considered important, their action having no bearing on the Monroe Doctrine.

England, however, cheerfully and promptly complied with the request of the United States, and there is good reason to believe that France and Germany did the same. The result was good. Huerta's ministers had openly declared that John Lind would be unwelcome in Mexico, but after this pressure was brought by nations which had recognized the Huerta government that attitude was abandoned and Mr. Lind received only courteous treatment, for which Huerta was afterward thanked by the Washington government.

Effect on Monroe Doctrine.

Far more important than the Mexican situation and the effect of the administration's attitude, in the opinion of many in Washington familiar with the details, is the ultimate effect the step will have on the Monroe Doctrine. It has always been a cardinal principle of that doctrine, it is pointed out, that in affairs of this hemisphere the United States must be supreme, must exercise the controlling hand and must do so without European assistance or interference. Close observers here declare that this element of the doctrine has now been impaired and that European countries have been given a voice in a Latin-American matter which, under all prior construction of the Monroe Doctrine, should have been handled by America alone. They assert that European powers have literally been invited into a sphere which for nearly a hundred years American diplomacy has steadfastly and successfully fought to keep exclusively American.

Observers here feel that it must be with keen satisfaction that European powers have obtained this plum for their archives. The spectacle of England, France and Germany, with multitudinous interests in Latin America and growing distaste for the Monroe Doctrine, gladly complying with America's invitation to take part in a Latin-American affair, and Austria, with little or no interest in affairs on this side, declining to take such action, is considered replete with significance.

A high authority in Washington was asked some time ago if foreign participation in Mexico was not tantamount

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SULZER TO BE OUSTED FROM OFFICE SECRET VOTE OF 43 TO 14 SHOWS



WILLIAM SULZER.

Sketched by a Tribune artist.

"LOT OF FIGHT YET," IS SULZER'S COMMENT

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, Oct. 16.—Governor Sulzer appeared to be entirely unaffected by the news of his defeat when seen to-night at the Executive Mansion.

"I have a lot of fight left yet," the Governor said, "and they'll find the fight has just begun."

Mr. Sulzer said that his counsel had prohibited him from talking, and for that reason he declined to go into details as to just what he meant by his "fight" talk, or just how he meant to carry on the fight.

The Governor referred the representative of The Tribune to two of the members of his "kitchen cabinet," who had been at dinner with the family.

Samuel Bell Thomas, Nathan Chadsey, ex-Governor Spriggs, of Montana, and Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, the four men who have been perhaps closer than any one else to Sulzer, were guests of the Governor and Mrs. Sulzer at a dinner party, and, according to their version of it, the news of his conviction under impeachment Articles 1, 2 and 4 had positively no depressing effect on the Governor's good spirits.

"Governor Sulzer ate a good, hearty dinner; in fact, an exceptionally hearty dinner," said Mr. Thomas, "and he seemed to enjoy himself throughout."

Pressed for details of just what the Governor meant by his talk of carrying on the fight, Mr. Thomas explained that there were several means by which that end was to be accomplished. Chief among these tentative plans, Mr. Thomas intimated, the Governor was considering the Chautauqua platform. He said that Mr. Sulzer had already received two magazine offers for his story of the political conspiracy by which he claims he was ousted, together with his prospective "inside" story of Tammany Hall.

"Of course, the Governor could go on the Chautauqua platform to-morrow if he wanted to," said Mr. Thomas, "but he is thinking the matter over."

Governor Sulzer has had at least one offer for platform work—an offer which, if accepted, would take him out through several Middle Western states. The idea appealed to him, his friends said to-night, because he believed that in that way he could have the best opportunity to tell his entire story directly to the people. In addition to that, the platform work would not interfere with the magazine proposition which the Governor was certain to take up, they explained, and he felt that between the two methods he would be able to reach every one with his story, both in New York State and throughout the country.

The abounding optimism and self-assurance of Sulzer, even in his hour of trouble, was illustrated vividly to-day by the story of an incident which occurred at the Executive Mansion last night, when Chester C. Platt, his private secretary, went there with the true story of the vote of 39 to 18 in yesterday's secret session of the impeachment court, which marked the actual starting point of the Governor's downfall.

As the story developed to-day, it threw an illuminating sidelight also on the extreme confidence which the Governor has been bestowing on the unofficial advisers with whom he has surrounded himself—the four men already named who have come to be known as the "kitchen cabinet."

When Platt went to the executive mansion at about 9 o'clock his story

SULZER COURT VOTE ON FOUR OF EIGHT ARTICLES

Article I—Charges that Governor Sulzer filed a false statement of campaign expenses and contributions. Guilty, 39; not guilty, 18.

Article II—Charges that he committed perjury by swearing to an affidavit vouching for the accuracy of this statement. Guilty, 39; not guilty, 18.

Article III—Charges corrupt conduct in office, in that he induced Sarecky, Colwell and Fuller to withhold true testimony before the Frawley investigating committee. Guilty, 0; not guilty, 57.

Article IV—Charges misdemeanor, in that he practised fraud and deceit to prevent the Frawley committee from obtaining full details relative to campaign contributions. Guilty, 43; not guilty, 14.

Formally Convicted of False Statement, Perjury and Suppressing Evidence and Acquitted of Bribery.

JUDGE CULLEN HIS CHIEF SUPPORT

Members of Court of Appeals Divided on Questions of Guilt—Dismissal All of Remaining Charges Indicated When Court Meets To-day for Final Vote.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, Oct. 16.—Voting this afternoon on four of the eight articles of impeachment presented by the Assembly, the High Court of Impeachment held Governor William Sulzer guilty on three of them. The court ratified by a formal vote its decision of last night in secret session that the Governor was guilty on Article I, the formal vote being precisely the same as that printed in detail in The Tribune this morning.

By the same vote, 39 to 18, the court held that the Governor was guilty on Article II, which charged that he had sworn to a statement of campaign receipts and expenditures which he knew to be false, thus committing perjury, although most of the members of the court expressed their belief that he could not be convicted in a criminal court on a perjury charge.

Having exonerated the Governor unanimously of the charges in Article III—bribing witnesses to stay away from the hearings of the Frawley legislative committee—the court found him guilty on Article IV by a vote of 43 to 14, the heaviest registered against him on any rollcall yet taken in the trial.

This charges that he was guilty, by fraud and deceit, of endeavoring to prevent witnesses from giving testimony before the Frawley committee, and the court decided that the testimony of Duncan W. Peck that the Governor tried to get him to commit perjury about his campaign contribution should be applied directly on this article.

Only three members of the Court of Appeals, Chief Judge Cullen and Judges Hiscok and Miller, voted with the Governor, while Senators Herrick, Emerson and Palmer, who stood with him on other rollcalls, deserted him.

Prior to registering these formal votes in open session of the court there had been a private, or executive, session of about three hours. In that session the court, continuing its deliberations of last evening behind closed doors, rapidly registered its opinion that the Governor was guilty on Articles II and IV and discussed Article VI, the last named being the larceny charge, charging him with theft in diverting to his own use campaign contributions. It exonerated him on Articles III, V, VII and VIII.

Article V charges him with preventing Frederick L. Colwell, the missing stock broker, from attending the sessions of the Frawley committee. Article VII charges him with attempting to bribe by official favors Senator Emerson and Assemblymen Prime and Sweet to vote for his direct primary bill in the extra session, while Article VIII charges him with using his official power to affect the prices of stocks while conducting a speculative account with stock brokers.

The court also voted in secret session, the reports have it, that the Governor should be removed from office because of his acts, the vote registered being 43 to 14. It was said in the corridors that on this vote President Cullen, of the Court of Appeals, voted for the Governor, the others on his side being Senators Duhamel, Emerson, Heacock, McKnight, O'Keefe, Palmer, Peckham, Thomas, Seeley, Stivers, Wende, Wheeler and Whitney.

These matters having been cleaned up in the executive session, there arose the question whether the Governor should be disqualified from ever holding public office again, the final punishment which the High Court of Impeachment can administer. There was some discussion of this, and the decision was reached, without a formal vote, since there seemed little difference of opinion that the court need not go to that extent. Thereupon the executive session was ended for luncheon, then long overdue.

GLYNN SUCCEEDS SULZER IN GOVERNORSHIP TO-DAY

The scene in the High Court of Impeachment and the Capitol corridors around the Assembly chamber when the court reconvened for the public session which was to register the formal votes leading up to the removal of the Governor from office was far less striking than those at the close of other political dramas of recent years.

To be sure, the vote of last night in secret session had discounted those of to-day, yet, making due allowance for that fact, there did not seem to be so much keen interest in developments as there was in the result of the vote in the Alldis and Stilwell cases. There certainly was not at any time in this trial the tenseness in the air and the tautness of spectators' nerves which marked the vote on the Hughes race-track gambling bills, when Otto Foelker was carried into the Senate chamber on a stretcher to deliver the vote which passed those measures.

The galleries were sparsely filled this afternoon until most of the members of the delegation of Republicans who had come here to notify Judges Cullen and Werner of their nomination for chief judge and associate judge of the Court of Appeals filed into the front rows.

Among these visitors were ex-Lieutenant Governor M. Linn Bruce, Henry L. Stimson, ex-Senator William J. Tully, Nicholas Murray Butler, ex-Senator Wainwright, ex-Justice Hatch, P. W. Cullinan, formerly State Excise Commissioner, and Charles H. Strong, president of the City Club of New York.

Chauncey M. Depew had a place on the floor of the courtroom. Another visitor was John Popp, clerk to Sen-

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